

## 4.5 Interior Alaska

## 4.5.1 Interior Alaska

### Communities

[Fairbanks](#)

[Galena](#)

### Geographic Location

Fairbanks and Galena are the only communities in interior Alaska that met the selection criteria for this project. Fairbanks is located on the Chena River in the Tanana Valley, 358 miles north of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 64.84 °N Lat. Galena is 270 air miles west of Fairbanks, located on the Yukon River. It lies at about 64.73 °N Lat.

### Weather

Interior Alaska's weather is characterized by extremes. Winter temperatures average -12 °F; summer temperatures average 61 °F. But the seasonal temperature swing in this region is one of the widest on earth, with recorded winter lows of -78 °F and summer highs of 93 °F—a swing of 171 °F. The latitude in Interior Alaska also makes for a high degree of seasonal variability of sunlight, with 4 hours of daylight in the winter and 21 hours of daylight in the summer. Precipitation in the region is relatively low, averaging 11.3 inches per year.

### General Characterization

The current situation of Fairbanks is conditioned by its past. This region was the traditional territory of the Tanana Athabascan Indians for thousands of years prior to European contact. Similar to other Athabascan groups, the Tanana practiced a hunting and gathering lifestyle. That way of life changed dramatically in the late 1800s with the influx of European and American explorers interested in the natural resources of the region. By the early 1900s, when gold was discovered, Fairbanks was firmly on the path of large-scale development, a path that has continued with the establishment of U.S. military bases in the 1940s and 1950s, and the construction of the Trans-Alaska oil pipeline in the 1970s.

Today, the Fairbanks North Star Borough is home to some 85,000 inhabitants, 30,000 of whom live within the city limits of Fairbanks itself. The other residents are scattered throughout 10 smaller communities

located in the borough. The demographics of the region have changed dramatically over the course of time, owing to the factors noted above. In 2000, the racial composition of Fairbanks was primarily White, with relatively small minority groups of Alaska Natives, Blacks, and Hispanics. The gender composition of the community was relatively equal, reflecting a more permanent residential trend, in contrast to many of the working communities elsewhere in Alaska.

The area of Galena was historically occupied by Koyukon Athabascans which moved from camps each season with the migrating wild game. The community of Galena saw its major rise in growth from the development of military facilities in the area in the 1950s. The Air Force Station closed in 1993 and today the community has about 675 members of which over half the population were American Indian and Alaska Native. The rest of the population was largely White, but there existed also a small percentage of Black, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander community members. The ratio of men to women in Galena is heavily swayed, with a larger number of males in contrast to the more equal distribution in Fairbanks.

### Institutional Framework

Fairbanks is located in the Fairbanks North Star Borough, one of only two organized boroughs in Interior Alaska. Fairbanks thus serves as an administrative hub for much of the interior region. Taxes are administered both by the city and by the borough. In addition, there are many important Native governmental bodies, including a regional Native non-profit corporation, a regional Native for-profit corporation, and various Native associations and village councils.

Galena is not located in any organized borough and the City administers its own sales tax and operates its own school district. Galena is somewhat similar to Fairbanks in that it acts as a regional transport center for neighboring villages. The City operates most of the

necessary facilities. A village council, Native village corporation, and Native regional corporation are all active in the community. In addition a regional Native health corporation is active in the area.

### **Commercial, Sport, and Subsistence Fisheries**

Fairbanks serves as proof that reliance on marine resources extends well beyond the coastline. It is nearly 400 miles from Fairbanks to the Gulf of Alaska; nevertheless, the community has a substantial number of vessel owners, commercial permit holders, and registered crew members. There is even a commercial fish processing plant. In short, Fairbanks is proof that Alaska's commercial fishing industry is as much about networks and inter-community linkages as it is about location.

Sport fishing and subsistence fishing are also important economic factors for Fairbanks. Sport fishing guides based in Fairbanks ply their trade both in nearby interior lakes and rivers and at sea hundreds of miles away. In addition, despite residents' of Fairbanks urban surroundings, they still rely on subsistence fishing and hunting.

Galena is located particularly far in from the coast as well, however, not nearly as far as Fairbanks. Galena has an extensively higher ratio of commercial fishing permit holders in the community compared to the total population of the city. There is also a high proportion of sport fishing businesses to other businesses in Galena which cater to guiding tourists for freshwater

fishing and supplying other services. Subsistence is very important with a very large yearly per capita harvest for community members.

### **Regional Challenges**

Interior Alaska faces a few interesting challenges, brought on primarily by its relatively remote location. Fairbanks has had to cope with a dramatic population boom in the last few decades brought on by the construction of the Trans-Alaska oil pipeline. From the 1970s onward, Fairbanks has dealt with an influx of people attracted by the pipeline and the construction boom it caused, along with a concomitant rise in problems ranging from crime to cost of living increases.

With Galena's commercial fishing sector heavily dependent upon salmon, problems have been created by recent falling prices attributed to competition with farmed salmon. This could perhaps be the reason that none of the salmon permits issued to residents of Galena in 2000 were fished. This struggle is also made visible by the recent allocation of federal salmon disaster funds to the community.

In addition, both Fairbanks' and Galena's involvement in North Pacific fisheries presents some peculiar problems. Because of its location far from any fishery, those who choose a livelihood based on fishing face either the challenge of seasonal relocation to coastal areas, or the challenge of overseeing fishing operations from afar.

## Fairbanks City [\(return to communities\)](#)

### People and Place

#### Location

Fairbanks is centrally located in Alaska. This centrality though, seems more geographical than social or economical. The city was founded on the banks of the Chena River in the Tanana Valley and in the very heart of interior Alaska.

Fairbanks is a 45 minute flight from Anchorage, and a 3 hour flight from Seattle. It lies 358 road miles north of Anchorage. The area encompasses 31.9 square miles of land and 0.8 square miles of water. The arctic daylight variations have an important impact on Fairbanks lifestyle: 21 hours of daylight between May 10th and August 2nd each summer, and less than 4 hours of daylight between November 18th and January 24th each winter.

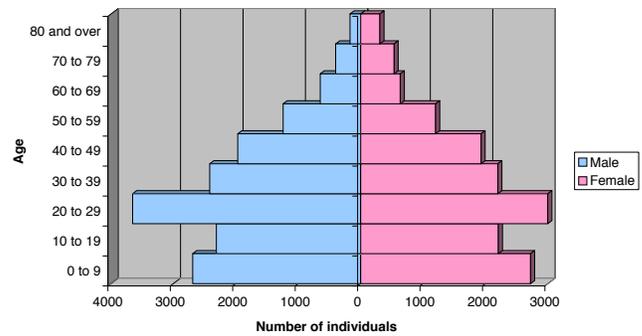
#### Demographic Profile

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, Fairbanks, one of Alaska's main cities, had 30,224 inhabitants. The Fairbanks North Star Borough in general contains 84,791 inhabitants, the second largest concentration of population in Alaska after Anchorage. In the city of Fairbanks, 93.7% of the population lived in households, while 6.3% lived in group quarters. This 6.3% was composed of army personnel, institutionalized individual, and people employed seasonally by the fishing industry. According to the census, 9.9% of the population was Alaska Native or American Indian, 66.7% White, 11.2% Black, 2.7% Asian, 0.5% Pacific Islanders, 2.4% "Other," and 6.6% identified with two or more races. A total of 13.3% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. Finally, 6.1% of the population identified as Hispanic.

The gender composition of Fairbanks was fairly balanced in comparison to most other Alaskan communities: 48.7% females and 51.3% males. These percentages presented an important difference with most Alaskan communities which are characterized by an overwhelming male presence. This may be attributed to the urban character of the area. The median age in Fairbanks was 27.6 years, quite different when compared to the national median (35.3 years in 2000). Fairbanks' age structure had some striking similarities to many young rural communities with a large amount of the population between the ages of 20 to 29. In that

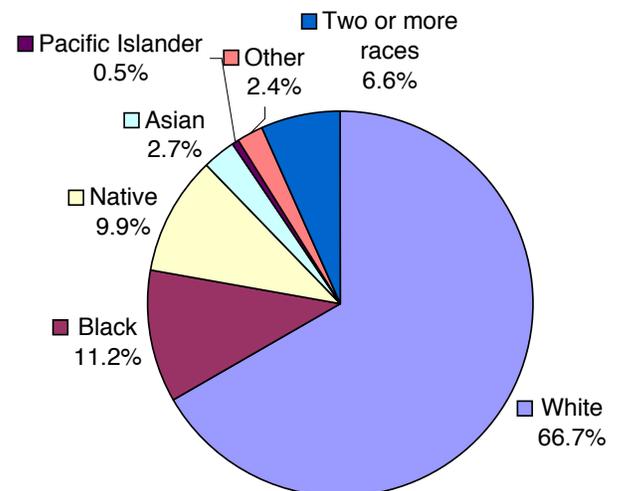
#### 2000 Population Structure Fairbanks

Data source: US Census



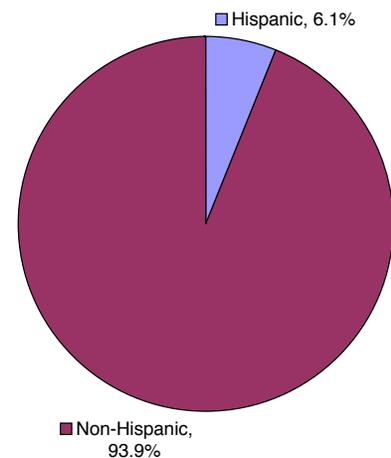
#### 2000 Racial Structure Fairbanks

Data source: US Census



#### 2000 Hispanic Ethnicity Fairbanks

Data source: US Census



sense it differs from Anchorage whose age structure did not substantially differ from the national average. Of those age 25 and over in Fairbanks about 88.9% of the population had graduated from high school or gone on to further schooling, 19.4% had obtained a bachelor’s degree or higher, and 11.1% never completed 12th grade.

**History**

The Fairbanks region, in the Tanana Valley, had been inhabited by Tanana Athabascans for thousands of years prior to European contact. Tanana Athabascans were strictly territorial and used hunting and gathering practices in their semi-nomadic ways of life and dispersed habitation patterns. The boundaries of such systems of life were, presumably, fairly fluid, which might explain some references to the presence of Koyukon Athabascans, the northwest neighbors.

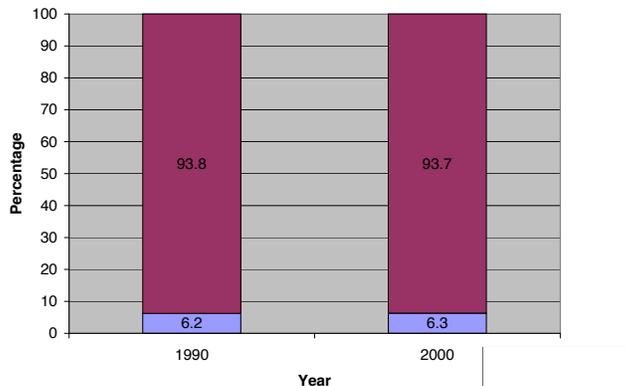
Central Alaska was at the center of the race between British, Russian, and American control of the Yukon River from Norton Sound and Saint Michael to Fort Yukon and the current Canadian border.

In the year 1901 a trading post was established on the Chena River. Soon after, gold was discovered in the area and a new wave of the gold rush was underway. Prospectors inundated the place and the city of Fairbanks emerged around the old steamboat landing banks. The town, named after Indiana Senator Charles Fairbanks, boomed along with many other mining field communities. The passage of a local government law in 1900, which regularized incorporation procedures and authorized the use of certain fees by city councils and school districts, gave Fairbanks the security and tools to avoid the collapse that other boom towns had suffered after the gold rush. By 1910, the official population had grown to 3,541, although more than 6,000 miners lived and worked their claims on creeks north of town.

During the twentieth century, two major events transformed Fairbanks and the rest of Alaska: WWII and the oil boom of the 70s. In both cases major resource flows and infrastructure construction fueled the growth and consolidation of Fairbanks as one of the main urban centers of the state. In the 1940s, initiated by the war effort and concern about the Japanese threat, the Alcan Highway was built. In the 1970s, coinciding with a world’s oil shortage, the Trans-Alaska oil pipeline was established.

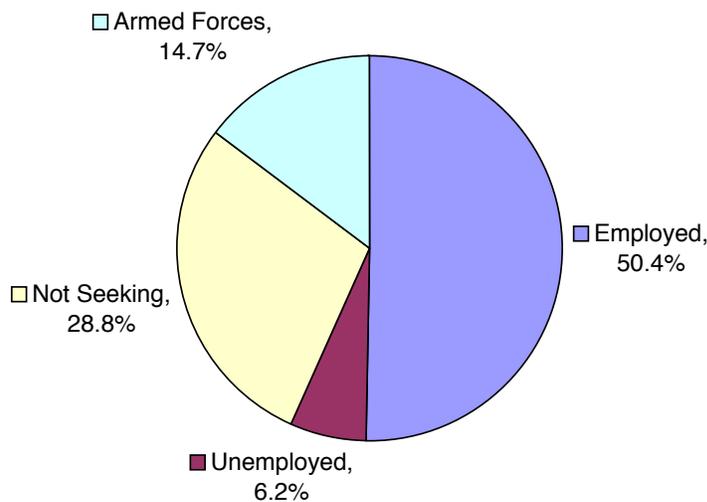
**% Group Quarters Fairbanks**

Data source: US Census



**2000 Employment Structure Fairbanks**

Data source: US Census



**Infrastructure**

**Current Economy**

Fairbanks provides supplies as well as private and public services to most of interior Alaska and thus plays a central role in the community. This centrality is fundamental to understanding the organization and composition of Fairbanks economic system.

By virtue of its centrality, Fairbanks has a high density of public institutions: city, borough, state, and federal government services of all sorts. In fact, about 50% of the total employment is in government services including Eielson Air Force Base and Fort Wainwright personnel. The University of Fairbanks is also a large employer as are public services such as transportation, communication, manufacturing, financial, and regional medical services.

On a more local basis, tourism, mining, and fishing are also a significant part of the economy. The recently developed tourism sector attracts 325,000 visitors each summer. The mines, one of the oldest economic endeavors of the city, still produce large amounts of gold. In 2000, 126 city residents held commercial fishing permits and 180 households held salmon harvest subsistence permits.

The employment structure from the 2000 U.S. Census shows that 50.4% of the total workforce was employed, 6.2% was unemployed, 14.7% worked with the armed forces, and 28.8% of those eligible to work were not seeking a job. In 2000, a fairly high 10.5% of the population lived below the line of poverty. The community showed a per capita income of \$19,814 and a median household income of \$40,577.

### **Governance**

Fairbanks was incorporated in 1903 and became a Home Rule City. It has a strong mayor form of government supported by a six-member local council. The city imposes a 0.065% property tax and an 8% tax on tobacco. The Borough also implements property and tobacco taxes: 0.15% and 8% respectively.

Alaskan institutions in the area include regional and local corporations as well as village councils: Denakkanaaga Inc. (regional Native non-profit-Tribal Elders Council for Doyon Region), Doyon Ltd. (regional Native corporation), Fairbanks Native Association (regional Native non-profit providing social services), and the Tanana Chiefs Conference (regional health corporation-non-profit for Doyon Ltd). Other local or regional institutions of the area are the Interior Regional Housing Authority, the Alaska Sea Otter Commission, and the Fairbanks Community Food Bank.

Permanent offices of both the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) and the Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) are located in Fairbanks, the nearest National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) office is in Anchorage.

### **Facilities**

Fairbanks connects Anchorage with the north, the interior, and Canada. It lies at the confluence of the Richardson Highway, George Parks Highway, Steese Highway, and Elliott Highway. Another major route, the Dalton Highway (formerly the North Slope Haul road) to Prudhoe Bay, begins about 75 miles north of

town. The railway connects Fairbanks to Anchorage and Seward at the shoreline of the Gulf of Alaska.

The city is also easily reachable by air. The State-owned Fairbanks International Airport is regularly serviced by Alaska Airlines, Air North, Warbelow's Air Ventures, Larry's Flying Service, Marina Air, Frontier Flying Service, Arctic Circle Adventure, Midnight Sun Aviation, Interior Alaska Adventures, Tanana Air Service, Tatonduck Outfitters, and Wright Air Service. The facility has an 11,800 foot asphalt runway, a heliport, and a seaplane landing strip. A public seaplane base is also located on the Chena River. In addition, there are several privately-owned airstrips and heliports in the vicinity.

Due to its geographic and climatic features, Fairbanks must import most of the goods that its population consumes. Goods are transported to Fairbanks by air and truck along the Alaska Railroad. The city has its own municipal transportation system, cab companies, and rental car availability. Each summer, this city receives more than 300,000 visitors and has a correspondingly wide variety of accommodation possibilities.

Fairbanks has 23 schools with a total of 10,610 students and 577 teachers. Healthcare services in Fairbanks are provided by the Fairbanks Memorial Hospital, the Interior Neighborhood Health Clinic, Chief Andrew Isaac Health Center/HIS, Bassett Army Community Hospital/Ft. Wainwright. In addition specialized care is provided by FNA Regional Center for Alcohol & Other Addictions, Fairbanks Pioneers' Home, and the Denali Center. The town, in addition, has its own city police department as well as a state troopers post.

Fairbanks has centralized water and sewage systems and power is provided by the Golden Valley Electric Association and Aurora Energy. City water, sewer, and electric systems were sold to a private company in 1997. Services are also distributed to the greater Fairbanks area.

## **Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries**

### **Commercial Fishing**

Although the city is more than 300 miles away from the shoreline, Fairbanks is included in this profile as a "fishing community" by virtue of its long distance involvement in the industry. This

illustrates how pervasive and important the fishing industry of Fairbanks is for Alaska as a whole. In 2000, 126 commercial fishing permits were held by residents of Fairbanks, pertaining to a total of 164 commercial fishing permits, only 58 of which were fished that year. Additionally, 83 inhabitants of Fairbanks were registered as crewmen. Four owners of federally managed fisheries vessels and 14 owners of salmon vessels were also residing in the community. Fairbanks' fleet fished mainly halibut and salmon. Its residents also held permits to catch sablefish, herring, groundfish, and shellfish.

*Salmon:* Most of the permits issued pertained to salmon: 125 issued, and only 46 fished. The reports show 13 permits issued for drift gillnet: one fished permit for the Southeast, 6 fished permits for Bristol Bay, 4 permits for Cook Inlet (3 fished), and 2 permits for Prince William Sound (one fished). There were four permits to fish with purse seine, three for Prince William Sound and one for Kodiak (none fished). There were 15 statewide permits for hand troll fishing (one fished). The remaining 51 permits were for set gillnet: 12 for Bristol Bay (11 fished), 12 for the Lower Yukon River (8 fished), 2 non-fished permits for Kotzebue, 3 for Yakutat (one fished), one fished permit for Prince William Sound, 2 for Cook Inlet (one fished), one non-fished permit for Kuskokwim, and one non-fished permit for Norton Sound. Finally, there were seven permits to use power gurdy troll statewide, six of those fished that year.

*Halibut:* Residents of the community held 20 permits for halibut (8 fished): 15 permits for longline vessels under 60 feet (6 fished), 3 for longline vessels over 60 feet (2 fished), and 2 non-fished permits for statewide hand trolling.

*Herring:* The city issued nine permits to catch herring (two fished). There were five non-fished permits to catch herring roe with gillnet: one on Nelson Island, two in Bristol Bay, and two in Norton Sound. The remaining permits were to harvest spawn on kelp by the pound, which pertained to two non-fished permits in Prince Williams Sound and two fished permits in northern southeast.

*Other finfish:* This small group was composed of only two permits, none of which were fished in 2000.

Both permits were to catch freshwater fish statewide, one to fish with beach seine and the other with set gillnet.

*Other groundfish:* This fishery encompassed five statewide permits to catch miscellaneous saltwater finfish with longline vessels under 60 feet.

*Other shellfish:* In 2000, this group included two permits, one to catch shrimp with pot gear in vessels under 60 feet and one statewide permit to harvest clams with shovels (not fished).

*Sablefish:* There was only one non-fished permit to catch sablefish in Prince William Sound with fixed gear in a vessel of a maximum length of 35 feet.

Fairbanks, has one processing plant owned by the Interior Alaska Fish Processors, Inc. Due to its geographic location, Fairbanks does not report landings. Its fleet delivers to harbors which may be proximate to fishing grounds.

## Sport Fishing

In 2000 the community issued 16,387 sport fishing permits: 12,362 of them were bought by Alaska residents. Although the proportion of locals is high, it does not preclude the possibility that the area could have been visited by numerous outsiders who obtained their permits elsewhere. Due to the inland geographic location of Fairbanks, saltwater sport fishermen must travel a great distance to the coast. In 2002 the city had 33 freshwater and one saltwater guide business license related to sport fishing as a tourist activity.

## Subsistence Fishing

The ADF&G does not have systematic and reliable surveys on the subsistence activities of most urban areas of Alaska.

An estimate of the ADF&G situates Fairbanks' yearly wild food harvest at over 16 lbs per person per year. This figure testifies to the importance of subsistence practices for the local economy, especially taking into account the 30,000 inhabitants of the community (the entire community harvests 480,000 lbs per year). The community also held 180 household permits to catch subsistence salmon, accounting for 9,300 fish, mainly sockeye and chum.

## Galena [\(return to communities\)](#)

### People and Place

#### Location

Galena is situated on the north bank of the Yukon River. The community is northeast of the Innoko National Wildlife Refuge. It is 45 miles east of Nulato and 270 air miles west of Fairbanks. Galena is located in the Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area and makes up 17.9 square miles of land and 6.1 square miles of water.

#### Demographic Profile

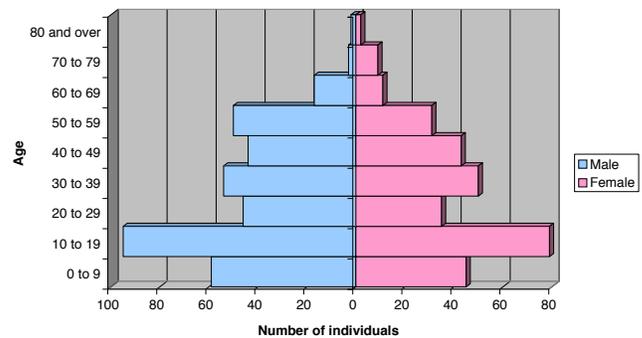
According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the community of Galena had a total of 675 inhabitants. The gender ratio was swayed heavily toward males who comprised 54.8% of the population versus females who made up 45.2%. A population was first recorded for Galena in 1930 at which time there were 67 residents. The population of the community has grown since then, but has decreased in recent years with a population of 833 for the 1990, 158 more people than recorded for 2000. The racial composition of Galena for 2000 was as follows: 30.2% White, 0.3% Black, 63.4% American Indian and Alaska Native, 1.0% Asian (0.3% Filipino and 0.7% Korean), 0.3% Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, 0.3% "Other", and 4.4% two or more races. A total of 67.4% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. About 1.9% of the population was of Hispanic ethnicity. The median age in the community was 28.5 years versus the national average of 35.3 years. There were a total of 259 housing units in Galena in 2000 and of those 43 were vacant, with 18 vacant due to seasonal use. There were 63 residents living in group quarters and 612 living in households. Of the population age 25 years and over about 81.3% of the population had graduated from high school or gone on to further schooling and 28.6% had obtained a bachelor's degree or higher.

#### History

The Native peoples who have occupied the interior areas of Alaska have historically been Athabaskan, whose prototype language "was probably present in interior Alaska and the Yukon by at least 6000 BP" (National Park Service 2003). The area of Galena has been occupied by the Koyukon Athabascans who moved as the wild game migrated and had spring, summer, fall, and winter camps. Twelve summer fish

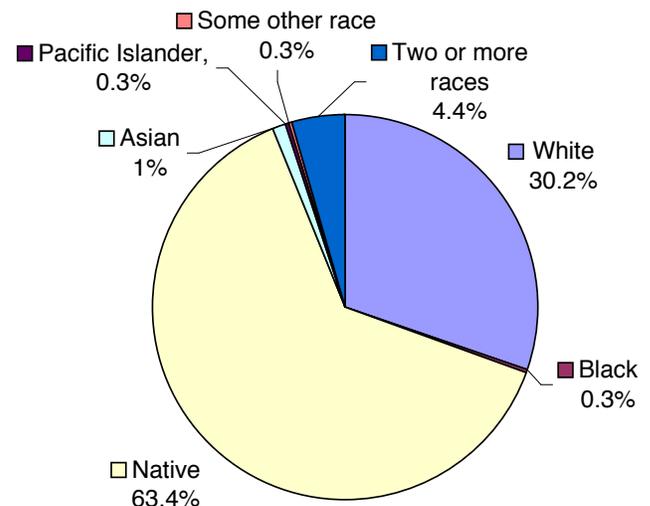
**2000 Population Structure  
Galena**

Data source: US Census



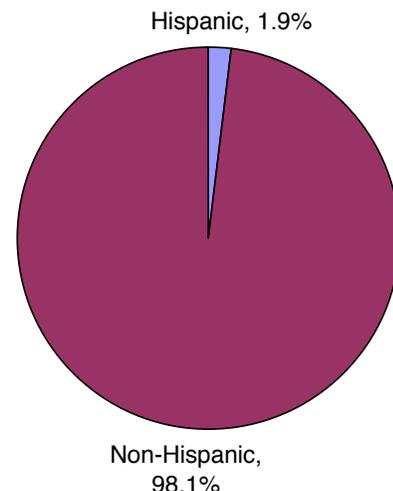
**2000 Racial Structure  
Galena**

Data source: US Census



**2000 Hispanic Ethnicity  
Galena**

Data source: US Census



camps were situated on the Yukon River between the Koyukuk River and the Nowitna River. In 1918 Galena was established near an Athabaskan fish camp named Henry's Point. Lead ore mines were located nearby the community and Galena became a supply and trans-shipment point for the mines. Athabascans who lived 14 miles upriver from the community at Louden began moving to Galena in 1920 for work, hauling freight for the mines or selling wood. In the mid-1920s a school was built in Galena and in 1932 a post office opened. During WWII, Galena Air Field was built. There was a major flood in the community in 1945. Growth was sparked in Galena during the 1950s by military facilities at Galena and Campion Air Force Stations and airport and road developments. In 1971 another severe flood occurred which caused the community to move to Alexander Lake, about one and a half miles east of the original site. At "New Town" a City government was formed and new houses, schools, and facilities were built. In 1993 the Air Force Station closed. The Base facilities are currently in use by the Galena School District as a boarding school and the facilities are maintained under contract by Chugach Development Corp.

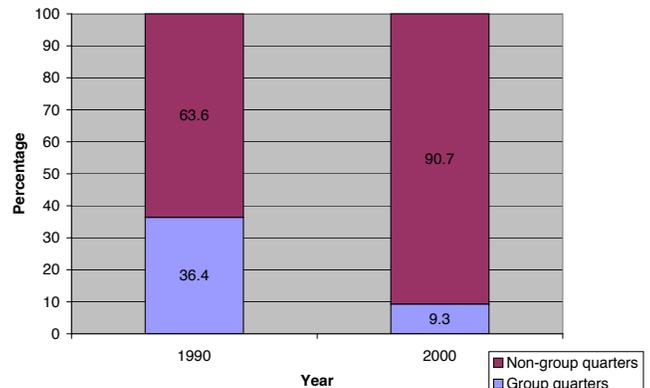
## Infrastructure

### Current Economy

The city of Galena is the center for the western Interior for transportation, government, and commercial activities. Jobs are dominated by government employment including federal, state, city, school, and village employment. Of those employed in Galena in 2000, about 68% were classified as government workers. In addition to government employment, jobs are also available in retail and in air transportation as well as seasonal jobs such as construction and BLM fire fighting. In 2000, 31 commercial fishing permits were issued to residents of Galena, and two residents were licensed commercial fishing crew members. Due to low market prices, the Illinois Creek gold mine, 50 miles southwest of Galena, has closed. Residents of the community are involved in subsistence activities. Of the population age 16 years and over about 67.5% were employed, 6.5% were unemployed, and 26.1% were not in the labor force. The per capita income was \$22,143 with the median household income having been \$61,125. About 10.2% of the population

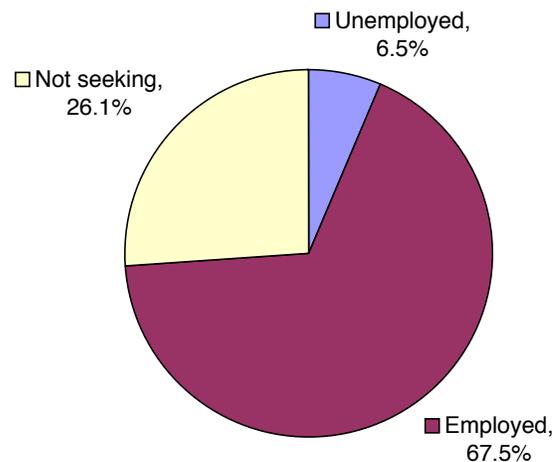
### % Group Quarters Galena

Data source: US Census



### 2000 Employment Structure Galena

Data source: US Census



was below the poverty line at the time of the 2000 Census.

### Governance

Galena is a first-class city, incorporated in 1971. It has a Manager form of government which includes a mayor, six person city council, five person school board, and various municipal employees. The city implements a 3% sales tax, but has no other taxes. Galena is not part of any organized borough and has its own school district, Galena City Schools. The regional Native corporation for the area is Doyon, Ltd. The Native village corporation is Gana-A'Yoo, Ltd which is the merged corporation of Galena, Kaltag, Koyukuk, and Nulato. The Bureau of Indian Affairs

(BIA) recognized Traditional Council and Village Council for Galena is Louden Village Council. The regional Native health corporation for the area is Tanana Chiefs Conference. The closest office of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) is located within the city of Galena. The nearest Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office is located in either Nome or Anchorage. The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) main office is located in Anchorage.

## Facilities

Galena is reachable by air, water, and land. The community functions as a regional transport center for neighboring villages. A 7,254 foot paved and lighted runway and a 2,786 foot gravel ski strip next to the main runway are present in the community. The airport provides the only year-round access to the community. The approximate cost to fly to Galena from Anchorage roundtrip according to Travelocity and Expedia is about \$493 (price given for date as close to September 1, 2003 as possible). Cargo barges are able to access the community on the river from mid-May through mid-October. A boat launch was recently completed. Locals use pickups, cars, snowmachines, skiffs, and ATVs for transportation. The frozen rivers are used for travel during the winter to Ruby, Koyukuk, Kaltag, and Nulato. There is a winter trail to Huslia. Accommodations are available in the community at Huntington's Venture, G&R Enterprises, Yukon Cactus B&B, and the Dancing Bear B&B. There are four schools in Galena: Galena Elementary School, Galena Jr./Sr. High School, Interior Distance Education of Alaska (IDEA), and Project Education Residential School. In 2000 there were a total of 3,846 students involved in these programs and a total of 63 teachers. Health care is available at Galena Health Center which is owned by the City and operated by both the City and the Tanana Chiefs Conference (TCC). In 2002 a large addition was added to the clinic. The center is qualified for emergency care, x-ray, laboratory, dental, dental x-ray, and has a dark room. Police services are available from both the City Police and the State Trooper Post. The electric utility in Galena is the City of Galena and the main power source is diesel. The water system, sewer system, and landfill are all operated by the City; however, only 28 residences and the school are connected to the piped water and sewer system. A flush/haul system is used by 110 households, 20 use honeybuckets, and the remaining use individual

septic tanks. Currently, construction is in the works on a new well, water treatment system, storage tank, and washeteria. Additional residences are being added to the piped water system.

## Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

### Commercial Fishing

In 2000 there were a total of 31 commercial fishing permits issued to community members and two licensed crew members lived in the city. There were no resident vessel owners involved in either the salmon fishery or the federal fisheries.

Of 31 commercial fishing permits issued to residents, only one was fished in 2000. One permit was issued for herring roe using a gillnet in Norton Sound and it was fished in 2000. The remaining 30 permits were all issued for salmon and none were actually fished; six were issued using set gillnets in the Upper Yukon, one using a set gillnet in Kotzebue, and 23 using fish wheels in the Upper Yukon.

There were no landings of any kind to the community of Galena because no processor was present in the community in 2000. The city of Galena was allocated \$2,859 in federal salmon disaster funds in July of 2003 because of the recent drop in salmon prices and loss in taxes generated.

### Sport Fishing

The city of Galena has a few businesses which cater to the sport fishing industry. In 2002 according to the ADF&G there were four businesses in Galena listed as freshwater guide businesses, three listed as full service guiding services, three listed as having tent/cabin services, four listed as having drop-off services, two with equipment rental services, and one with an aircraft/fly-in service. A total of 107 sport fishing licenses were sold in Galena in 2000, and all except 11 were sold to Alaska State residents.

### Subsistence Fishing

According to the ADF&G's Division of Subsistence, the most representative subsistence year was 1985. In 1985, 100.0% of all households in Galena used all subsistence resources: 98.6% salmon, and 71.6% non-salmon fish (blackfish, burbot, grayling, pike, sheefish, sucker, trout, and whitefish). The per capita harvest of all subsistence resources was 787.06 lbs. Of that per capita harvest, 69.24% was salmon, 7.82% was

non-salmon fish, 1.00% was birds and eggs, 21.62% was land mammals, and 0.33% was vegetation. Also according to the ADF&G, 183 household permits were issued for subsistence salmon to residents of Galena in the year 1999 for an estimated harvest of 6,282 total salmon of which the majority was chinook and chum. Residents of Galena do not have the right to apply for halibut subsistence certificates.